

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7cDate of transcription 02/18/2008

BRUCE EDWARDS IVINS, W/M, DOB: 04/22/46, SSAN: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and the purpose and nature of the interview. IVINS, in the presence of his attorneys, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] agreed to an "on the record" interview regarding certain aspects of his personal life. Also present for the interview were AUSAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Prior to the beginning of the interview, SA [REDACTED] stressed to IVINS that it was entirely voluntary and IVINS could stop at any time. After agreeing to the voluntary, on the record interview, IVINS provided the following information:

IVINS never visited Canada as part of his KKG obsession. He was shown a copy of a writing/poem about KKG on which the Greek letters representing a chapter of KKG located in British Columbia, Canada, were written. IVINS did not recall ever seeing the writing.

IVINS could not recall the approximate date or even season of the year when he burglarized the KKG sorority house in Chapel Hill, NC, but it occurred while he was living there. He entered the house at night through a first floor bathroom window which was located behind a shrub. Although there were several lights on inside, he knew nobody was there as those lights were always left on. IVINS, using a small pen light to help him see, went upstairs and looked for anything which was locked and may contain secretive sorority documents or materials. There was a hallway closet which was locked, so IVINS used a coat hanger or some similar object to open the door. Inside the closet he found the "Cipher" and some documents regarding KKG rituals. The Cipher was a document encased in glass, and it referred to a book of ritual which IVINS also looked for but did not find. In an unlocked closet directly across from that which contained the Cipher were some blindfolds made from torn bed sheets. IVINS assumed the blindfolds were used for the KKG initiation, but he did not take them. IVINS left after spending about an hour in the house, taking with him the Cipher and ritual materials.

Prior to stealing it from the sorority house, IVINS did not know of the Cipher's existence. IVINS found it fairly self-explanatory to use and explained that everything [REDACTED]

Investigation on 02/13/08 at Washington, D.C.

File # 279A-WF-222936-BEI-198

Date dictated _____

by [REDACTED]

279A-WF-222936-BEI

Continuation of FD-302 of BRUCE EDWARDS IVINS, On 02/13/08, Page 2

[redacted] For example, [redacted]

The Cipher [redacted]

[redacted] Although he had the Cipher, IVINS did not find or have the book of ritual to which it could be applied.

b6
b7C

[redacted] never mentioned or discussed the burglary of the KKG house with IVINS. IVINS is not certain if [redacted] or [redacted] was the KKG advisor [redacted] the time of the burglary. IVINS learned that [redacted] was replacing [redacted] from reading some of [redacted] KKG related documents that were on her desk. Because she was a member of KKG, IVINS paid close attention to all aspects of [redacted] life, and he would periodically ride by her house without making contact with her. IVINS still remembers details about [redacted] such as the make and model of the car she drove.

Realizing that he needed the KKG book of ritual, IVINS drove to Morgantown, WV, one night to burglarize the KKG house at West Virginia University (WVU). There were no lights on, and IVINS entered the house through a ground floor window. He looked around the upstairs for any locked closets, cabinets, etc. which may contain the ritual book, but he found nothing. IVINS then went to the first floor and found a locked filing cabinet which he forced open. Inside the filing cabinet was the KKG book of ritual which he took. The total time spent in the house for the burglary was "one half hour or less." IVINS chose the WVU KKG sorority house because it was close to where he was living at the time, and he could drive there and back in one evening. Again, IVINS could not recall the approximate date or even season of the year when this occurred, but he was living in Maryland and believed it took place in the early 1980's.

The trip to Morgantown, WV, was IVINS' last with regards to his KKG obsession. Because he had the Cipher and book of ritual, there was no reason for IVINS to visit any additional KKG sorority houses. To him, the book of ritual was the "Holy Grail." Having it and being able to decode it gave IVINS a sense of "power" which he would use to get back at [redacted] for not going on a date with him. IVINS knew all of the KKG secrets and would disclose them to non-KKG members.

After obtaining the book of ritual, IVINS placed advertisements in Mother Jones and Rolling Stone magazines in which he offered to provide copies of it for free. He chose Mother Jones because it is a far left wing publication whose readers would most

279A-WF-222936-BEI

Continuation of FD-302 of BRUCE EDWARDS IVINS, On 02/13/08, Page 3

likely oppose sororities or exclusive groups. Rolling Stone was chosen because its readers are younger and might be curious to see the material. IVINS was certain to give the copies away, as he did not want to violate any copyright laws. IVINS was then shown an internet posting regarding KKG secrets which was signed by "Author," and he believes it was posted by him on the Fraternitysecrets.com website.

IVINS trip to the KKG sorority house at the University of Virginia (UVA) was to visit it without entering or burglarizing it. He merely walked around the outside of the house before returning home. Because there were no KKG houses within a couple hours of IVINS' home, and because [redacted] lived on the west coast, IVINS was forced to travel to satisfy his obsession.

IVINS did not visit the University of Maryland KKG sorority house. He called the house for a reason he could not recall and left his name and telephone number. Officer [redacted] then returned the call. [redacted] called IVINS twice before actually reaching him, and [redacted] was aware of IVINS' visit to the University of Tennessee.

b6
b7C

Other than the telephone calls from Officer [redacted] and the campus security at the University of Tennessee, IVINS never had contact with the police during any of his KKG related trips. Once, however, he was stopped by the police shortly after he left a bottle of Khalua and a bottle of wine on the doorstep of [redacted] home in [redacted]. The police officer told IVINS that he was stopped for driving nervously, but IVINS does not know what he meant by that. IVINS was driving his Honda and provided his drivers license and registration to the officer, but he was not issued a ticket. That was IVINS' second trip to [redacted] home in [redacted]. Prior to leaving the wine and Khalua, he drove there one night to simply look at the house. Both of the round-trip visits to [redacted] took place during the course of one night, and IVINS wife was unaware they ever took place.

[redacted] knew that IVINS would take long drives as a way to relieve stress or as a form of therapy, but [redacted] never knew where he went and [redacted] never questioned him. Additionally, since [redacted] would be asleep when he left and/or returned, and since the two often slept in separate rooms, he could come and go without being noticed. IVINS did not take his red van on his late night trips because it is too large and cumbersome. [redacted]

279A-WF-222936-BEI

Continuation of FD-302 of BRUCE EDWARDS IVINS, On 02/13/08, Page 4

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

When researching KKG locations at the Library of Congress, IVINS retrieved telephone books from the reference section of the library, and he did not have to sign them out. He did sign out a book from the Library of Congress entitled "Sorority Girl," but he could not recall whether or not he signed out any others. Regarding the research of KKG locations, IVINS never identified any non-traditional KKG locations such as rental or storage facilities associated with KKG. The University of Tennessee KKG office was not a sorority house, but it was located in a campus building.

IVINS was shown a photograph of two mailboxes and asked to identify it. He did not recognize the photograph, but after he was informed that it was removed from a photo album seized from his residence, IVINS asked if the photograph was taken in Chapel Hill. He was told it was and was asked if the mailboxes in the photograph were those into which he put [REDACTED] lab notebooks. IVINS does not believe he placed the notebooks in either of the two mailboxes in the photograph, as there were more businesses in the area where he left her notebooks. He could attribute no significance to the photograph.

IVINS tried to have [REDACTED] entered as a "Notable Kappa" on Wikipedia. Information regarding [REDACTED] was there for some time, but it was eventually removed. IVINS attempted to identify other notable Kappas, but only named [REDACTED]. After a short while, and after struggling with her name, IVINS also named [REDACTED] as a notable Kappa.

IVINS' other obsession, blindfolding or bondage, began when he was five or six years old. IVINS would place blindfolds on stuffed animals or teddy bears, and his interest was obviously non-sexual in nature. As he grew older, however, the obsession snow-balled over the years and eventually took on a sexual focus.

The files seized from IVINS' residence which were marked "Attorney Client Privileged" should be fairly complete with regard to letters written to and from him. As for the letters to members of Congress, IVINS would obtain the applicable member's telephone number from the blue pages of the phone book and call them for a mailing address. Although he was not a constituent of [REDACTED], IVINS wrote her a consoling letter after she cried in

279A-WF-222936-BEI

b6
b7cContinuation of FD-302 of BRUCE EDWARDS IVINS, On 02/13/08, Page 5

public at some sort of event or fundraiser. She then wrote back and even sent him a Christmas card. IVINS could not recall if he ever donated money to [REDACTED]

IVINS could not recall emailing members of Congress, but he has used the internet to correspond with media outlets. Specifically, Newsweek and the Frederick News Post now have ways to write letters to the editor via the internet, and IVINS has done so. He has also posted anonymous comments to a website maintained by [REDACTED] MATSAMOTO was a reporter for NBC, or possibly ABC or CBS, who wrote a book entitled "Vaccine A." The book attributes Gulf War Syndrome to the anthrax vaccine and criticizes specific researchers at USAMRIID for their work on the vaccine. MATSAMOTO has a website with some sort of blog dedicated to his book, and IVINS has posted questions in an attempt to "stir the pot." There are fewer than a dozen such postings, and IVINS is identified only as "Guest."

IVINS gave a copy of Vaccine A to [REDACTED], and he possibly gave copies to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The books were not intended to be gag gifts or to promote anger from the researchers. Rather, IVINS found the book "interesting" and merely wanted to share it with his co-workers. IVINS also gave [REDACTED] a book about the anthrax investigation, but he could not recall giving any other books as gifts.

Since using the P.O. Box in the Frederick Post Office, IVINS has not maintained any others. There were two vending machines in that post office, a smaller one for stamps, and a larger one for general mailing supplies. While IVINS would occasionally buy supplies from the counter and stamps from the smaller vending machine, he never bought any supplies from the larger vending machine.

In late 2006 or early 2007, IVINS became concerned that [REDACTED] so he purchased "Spectra Pro" software which allowed him to monitor activity on his computer at home. After installing the software and monitoring the activity, IVINS learned that [REDACTED] was reading his email on AOL. Concerned that [REDACTED] was surveying other aspects of his life, IVINS purchased a device to check for electronic monitoring devices or "bugs." He then used the device to search his house for any bugs that [REDACTED] had placed there. IVINS never took the device to work to check for bugs there.

279A-WF-222936-BEI

b6
b7CContinuation of FD-302 of BRUCE EDWARDS IVINS, On 02/13/08, Page 6

For years, IVINS [redacted] played the guitar and piano at their church. During his March 2005 interview by SAs [redacted] and [redacted], IVINS was asked to help establish an alibi by providing the church music sheets for the summer and fall of 2001. When [redacted] obtained the music sheets, he realized that the hymn numbers on the sheets did not match the hymnal because the hymnal from 2001 had been replaced. Therefore, [redacted] obtained the version of the church hymnal that was being used in the summer and fall of 2001 to demonstrate that the music sheets matched the hymnal. He assumes any writing in the hymnal is that of [redacted]. The 2001 version of the church hymnal was placed in IVINS' "Attorney Client Privileged" materials that were seized from his residence on 11/1/07.

There came a time when IVINS began to take walks instead of going for drives in his car. In order to be protected, he purchased two stun guns from the internet. When he got the stun guns, IVINS realized that he had to physically touch someone for them to be effective. Not wanting to get that close to a dangerous person, IVINS then purchased a "tazer" with which he could disable an attacker by shooting them with a dart from a distance.

In addition to the American Family Association Journal, IVINS also took Newsweek and possibly Readers Digest to work. He does not recall reading, let alone taking, any copies of the National Enquirer or such tabloids to work. There was discussion at work about the "Spider Woman of India" which was an article in the National Enquirer, but IVINS does not recall ever seeing any copies of the tabloid at work.

IVINS was shown a copy of an email dated June 21, 2005, in which the spore powder in the Daschle mailing was discussed. IVINS was the author of that email, and he sent it to [redacted] and perhaps [redacted] but he is "90% sure" he never sent it or gave a copy to [redacted]. IVINS was then shown a copy of a letter which identifies [redacted] as a potential terrorist, and he denied ever seeing the letter.

IVINS was shown a letter to the editor of the Frederick News Post entitled "We need more teachers like Christa McAuliffe." IVINS read the letter, which was signed by [redacted] and did not remember writing it. Although he may have written it, IVINS had no recollection of doing so.

279A-WF-222936-BEI

b6
b7CContinuation of FD-302 of BRUCE EDWARDS IVINS, On 02/13/08, Page 7

In a report dated October 18, 2001, IVINS wrote about the concentration and purity of the spores in the Daschle letter. In that report, he opined the evidence is not "garage" spores. When asked what he meant by garage spores, IVINS explained they were highly purified and had no vegetative cells, debris, or non-refractile spores. To produce spores of that quality, not only is very sophisticated laboratory equipment necessary, but one must have extensive experience in the purification process. Based on these factors, it is IVINS' opinion that the spores from the mail were grown/created in a laboratory and not someone's home or garage. IVINS volunteered that [REDACTED] "was the spore queen."

IVINS was shown a diagram he drew and gave to [REDACTED] on 1/23/02 and asked to explain what he meant by the diagram. IVINS didn't remember drawing the diagram and asked when he prepared it and what the interview was about. IVINS was not told the date of the diagram or the context of the interview, and he was again asked to interpret it. IVINS was non-responsive to the question and would not provide an explanation of what he meant by the diagram. Rather, he merely identified the names and places written on the diagram.

IVINS was then shown two photographs of spores grown on blood agar plates. One photograph was labeled "IVIN'S SPORE PREPARATION" while the other was labeled "FTD 1004 FROZEN CULTURE." IVINS had previously typed captions under each photograph which purportedly explained what was depicted in them. IVINS was asked if the captions verbalized what was meant by the diagram.

The captions under the photographs read as follows:

"Ames strain - From [REDACTED] culture collection at USAMRIID. Similar in appearance to the *Bacillus anthracis* colonies from mail. Sent to [REDACTED] who sent it to [REDACTED], who sent it to [REDACTED]"

[REDACTED] This version of the Ames strain was serially passaged before freezing down and storing in the culture collection."

"Ames strain - from original agar slant from Ames, Iowa, USDA. This is the version of the Ames strain used by [REDACTED] and Bruce Ivins. This version of the Ames strain given to Dugway Proving Ground, Battelle Memorial Research Institute, DRES, and U. of New Mexico."

279A-WF-222936-BEI

Continuation of FD-302 of BRUCE EDWARDS IVINS, On 02/13/08, Page 8 b6
b7C

After reading the captions and examining the photographs, IVINS explained that he obtained the photographs from [REDACTED] and typed the captions on them. Although IVINS was able to understand what the diagram and captions explained, he could not remember the specific interview which caused him to create them. Additionally, he would not adopt the statements or explanations as his own beliefs.

IVINS eventually explained that [REDACTED] would make several subcultures, or serial passage the organism when growing them. This caused variants or mutations to appear. IVINS did not use serial passages. Rather, his cultures were all grown from the original slant provided to USAMRIID by the USDA, thereby preventing the creation of variants or mutations. The "BI Culture" depicted in the diagram refers not only to RMR-1029, but also to spores that were grown in the same fashion as RMR-1029. So when IVINS wrote that New Mexico, DRES, Battelle, and Dugway received his culture of Ames, only Battelle and New Mexico actually received RMR-1029. DRES received some frozen material, and Dugway was given spores from IVINS' culture so they could grow larger lots which were ultimately used to create RMR-1029.

The spores in the photographs were grown on blood agar plates which makes it easy to identify mutations or variants. IVINS never saw the spores from the mail grown on blood agar, so he could not compare them to either his or [REDACTED] spores. [REDACTED] did make that comparison, however, and told IVINS what [REDACTED] found. Namely, that the spores from the mail looked like [REDACTED] spores and not IVINS'. The only examination IVINS conducted of the spores from the mail occurred when he grew them on tryptic soy agar (TSA) plates. When growing spores on TSA plates, however, it is not as easy to identify mutations or variants. When growing the spores from the mail on TSA plates, IVINS saw nothing in them which appeared to be an obvious mutation.

All of the above mentioned documents which were shown to IVINS have been placed in a 1-A envelope and made part of the file.